LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES. DOMNDERATIONS AFFECTING THE PROPOSED CON-VENTION WITH MEXICO AND ALL OTHER LIKE

ARRANGEMENTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I notice that the State Department has bern officially informed that the Mexican Governent, after full consideration of the subject, has seided to appoint Commissioners to meet the Commissioners appointed by the United States for the surpose of negotiating a commercial treaty between the two countries. .

The work of this joint commission 'should comnand close attention and careful consideration both on the part of the Government and on that of the whole people of our Nation. The most serious danger before us is the negotiation of special commercial treaties with separate nations, a danger the more real because it is most insidious. A commercial treaty is negotiated by the Department of State either at the suggestion of our own Execu-Live or at the wish of the other Government. By the usage of the Department everything relative to the treacy is kept profoundly secret; no citizen is. permitted to know what is being considered. The treaty thus secretly a negotiated " to the satisfaction of the representatives of the other contracting party is submitted to the Senate of the United States and referred to its Committee on Foreign Affairs. where it is considered in secret and reported back to the Senate with a recommendation affirmative or egative or with medifications. The Senate again debates upon it with closed doors, and if it should be approved, it is, when signed by the President and ratified by the other party, the supreme law of the land, although no one outside of official circles can properly have had any opportunity to know what are its provisions.

Should the treaty be a commercial one, like the scandalous Reciprocity Treaty with Canada negociated under the direction of President Grant by Secretary Fish on our part and by the Hon: George Brown on the part of the Dominion of Canada, but dortunately rejected by the Senate, or like the treaty with Hawaii, which has done such injustice to the sugar refiners of the Atlantic coast by gratuitonsly releasing to a few speculators ducies on Hawaaian sugars, so much deference is paid to the House of Representatives that the treaty is stipulated to become binding when the necessary legis-lation shall have been enacted. This, however, in practice avails nothing, because it is held that the National faith has been fully pledged by the consti-tational treaty-making power, the President and the Senate, and that the Representatives of the people must meekly and passively ratify the acts of their superiors. It avails nothing, even though one of the most important rights of the House of Representatives—that of originating all measures relating to the revenue-is quite nullified by the assumption that rates of import duty may thus be established which have not only not originated in, but perhaps are disapproved by, the House of Rep-

resentatives.

The natural suggestions that the Senate need not ratify a treaty, and that the House need not legis-late against its will, have less force than might at first appear, for Executive influence upon individuals, and watchful choice of time and opportunity are hard to resist.

It is yery obvious that such autocratic or aristocratic style of fixing duties upon imported goods is totally unsuitable for this country :

First-The National! existence depends, in emergencies at least if not constantly, upon the Naits laws for the raising of revenue; foreign or intestine war may imperatively require that taxation shall be immediately increased, that the revenue from customs upon imports shall be doubled, not when some foreign power or powers shall consent, but now. Yet if we have tied our hands by stiputating with sundry nations that no change shall be made in the rate of duties on articles imported from them for a term of years, this vitally cessary increase cannot be made except at the risk of offending powers capable perhaps of inflicting upon us grievous disasters.

and-That most important safeguard of re mblican, or even constitutional government, that the lower House alone, the direct representative of the people, shall have the power to originate money bills or measures affecting the revenue, is thoroughly evaded and sacrificed by the subterfuge of first pledging the National faith through its treaty-making power, and then calling on the Representatives of the people for a modification of domestic laws in obecience to the treaty stipula-

Third-The State Department, directly or through special commission, is incompetent to decide a special commission, is incompetent to decide wisely what rates of import duty are wholesome for the interests of this country. A secret power, ignorantly dictating the most important changes, without the consent or knowledge of the parties concerned—the practical manufacturers, merchants and other citizens—is, in our form of government, a monstrous anomaly.

Fourth—No matter what rates of import duty are to-day suitable, it is most rash to presume that the existing rates are certain to be most advantageous in all respects for a defined future period of years.

the existing rates are certain to be most advantageous in all respects for a defined future period of
years.

Figh.—The difficulty of administering tariff
Laws when the same articles coming from different
countries are subjected to different rates of duty,
may perhaps be imagined.

Of course the intelligence and patriotism of
the President of the United States, and of
his distinguished Secretary of State, are conceded, but is it not too much to expect that,
exposed as they may be to the urgent representations of interested foreigners, supported by
domestic intriguers, and trusting greatly to General
Grant, one of the Commissioners on the part of the
United States, they are certain, in the absence of
any expression against commercial treaties, to resist
all such influences?

This nation is prepared for a Zollverein of the nations of North America whenever Canada, our
neighbor on the north, and Mexico, our neighbor on
the south, ask for commercial union and equality,
under our tariff system. We are ready to have perfectly free exchange between the Dominion of Canada, the United States and Mexico under common
commercial law. We are ready to maintain a
gigantic system of free trade such as no other part
of the world ever paralleled; but the three countries
must be governed in all then commercial relations
with other countries by a single uniform law—a law
so contrived as to promote the growth of all the
industries of the North American Continent. But
pending the time when one or both of our neighbors shall ask for such a union, no project for a
delusive reciprocity treaty must be entertained for
a moment. Yours very respectfully.

Wharton Barker.

Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 2, 1883.

Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 2, 1883.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL JOSEPH C. JACKSON.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Public attention is again called to certain "obligations" of our Government known as the "French Speliation Claims" by the bill recently passed by the Senate giving the claimants the privilege of proving their titles. .

These claims were originally supposed to amount to about \$15,000,000, but owing to the loss of papers and the inability of many claimants at this late day to produce proofs, it is thought that they will not be found to amount to more than one-third

that sum. about the opening of this century: that claims in the nature of indemnity therefor were, in fact, made; that these claims were "acknowledged and their assumption by our Government made by treaty," are matters of record, and the United States avoided a war with France by their abroga-

The validity of these claims has been maintained by such men as Chief-Justices Marshall and Jay, by Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Elbridge Gerry, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Elbridge Gerry, Daniel Webster, Charles Summer and Thomas F. Bayard. It is declared to be an instance where private property was taken for public use, or behoof, without just compensation. Since the Senate has passed a bill granting permission to the possessors of these claims to go before the Court of Claims and prove their titles thereto, and as such bill is now in the hands of the Committee of Commerce of the House of Representatives, would it not be reasonable and just that the committee report back the bill at once, so that a final disposition of the matter be speedily reached by the proper tribunal?

Ness-Fork Dec. 26, 1882.

New-Fork, Dec. 28, 1882.

THE FLOODS IN GERMANY. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: We have received to-day the following

cable message from Mr. Somemenn, the veilknown message from Mr. Somemenn, the commanufacted engage from Mr. Somemenn, which will be a compared to the processor of the contributions and clarific or

THE NEID OF MORAL, TRAINING IN
Str. Mr. Herbert Spencer's remark on our

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Surveyor of the Port to place on board of every vessel arriving from a foreign port one or more inspectors of customs to examine and superintend the delivery of baggage and cargo. This duty was formerly performed by means of large open row-boats, called barges, which, prior to 1843, were kept in a smail wooden building or boat-house situated on what was called the Whitehall Silp, at the foot of Whitehall-st. This boat-house seon became known as the Barge Office. The Increase of commerce at this port, and consequently the increase of the number of inspectors, made it necessary that accommo-dations should be afforded them while waiting to be taken to vessels, and also accommodations for the per-formance of clerical and other daties which devolved upon them. In 1843 the Government leased from the city for twenty-one years a small pier adjoining the Whitehall-slip, and known as Pier 1, East River. Upon this was erected a wooden building, three stories high and surmounted with a cupola and a revolving light. The building was fitted for the uses and purposes of all the out-door Customs officers, who are by law placed under the supervision and direction of the Surveyor. This new building was also called the Barge Office. The authorities of the city refused to renew the lease of the pier after its expiration in 1864 and gave notice to the Federal authorities that sooner or later the space occupied by the pier would be re-quired for other purposes. Long before the expiration of the lease, the Barge Office, by reason of its peculiarly exposed situation and its construction, had become dilapidated, and was entirely too small to afford the ne commodations necessary for the Customs officers. The steamships from foreign ports had considerably increased in number, and they discharged their cabin pas-sengers while in the stream and landed them and their baggage at the Barge Office to be examined. This fact resulted often in the detaining the passengers on board the vessel until she went to her pier, where the baggage was landed and examined. Additional expense and an-noyance to the inspectors were caused, as the inspec-tions had to take place in the dark and could not be made as carefully as is necessary to protect the Government against smuggling. As early as 1862 measures were taken with a view to the establishment of necessary accommodations for the out-door business of the Custom House, and for the decent and orderly examination of the baggage of incoming cabin passengers. The need of these was strongly urged upon Congress by the Treasury Department, the Chamber of Commerce and the Surveyor of the Port. In 1866 the Legislature authorized the municipal authorities to sell to the United States a piece of land then under water lying at the easterly end of what was called the Battery extension : and also to lay out a street over the Battery in perpetual right of way to the United States. The jurisdiction of the State over the premises was ceded to the Federal Government, and the premises and the buildings to be erected thereon were forever to be exempted from

nominal consideration of \$10,000, conveyed to the Federal Government a portion of the lands within the line of the Battery extension, amounting to about 312 acres. In the deed it was stated that the land was to be used for a slip or dock for the use of Government vesseis, and for the erection thereon of a barge office for customs purposes. Congress in 1867 appropriated \$220,000 for a barge office. This sum was expended during the years following up to 1871 in the construction of a massive granite wall, resting upon the natural bed-rock, inclosing a dock 225 feet in length, and of the average width of 1124 feet; also a bulkhead wall 125 feet in length from the city. The bulkhead was filled up with sand taken the city. The bulkhead was filled up with sand taken from the site of the new Post Office (the construction of which had begun) and when completed formed a space for the construction of a barge office about 125 feet in width and 225 feet in depth, equal to about 28,000 square feet. Since its completion the dock has been in constant use for the revenue cutters and other Government vessels, but the open space adjoining was not ntilized for the reason that Congress made no further appropriations for the purpose. In 1866 revenue cutters were substituted for row-boats for the boarding of incoming vessels, and before the completion of the

FUNERAL OF MARTIN BATES.

The funeral of Martin Bates took place yesterday afternoon at his home in Riverdale-on-the-Hudson The train leaving the Grand Central Depot at 1 p m. carried many business men representing the fur, hat and other trades, and the presidents and direchat and other trades, and the presidents and directors of the American Exchans Nazional Bank, the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Central Trust Company. Many of the men were accompanied by their wives. Carriages were waiting at the stations to convey the party to the house overlooking the Hudson, where the funeral services were dield. The coffin was in the half and was completely covered with floral designs, consisting of a pillow of white roses, with a border of rearoses, having in the centre in purple flowers the word "Father"; a similar pillow with the word "Brother"; a crown of violets, two large palm leaves, several wreaths and other gifts. The cover had been partly removed and the friends passed around the coffin before taking their seats. The house was scarcely able to admit all who came to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased man.

man.

The Rev. Dr. Wildes, rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church at-Riverdaie, which Mr. Bates had founded, and of which he was a vestryman when he died, corducted the services, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Cook, rector of St. Barthoiomew's Chirch in this city. There were no pall-bearers and no acdress. After reading the burial service the bymn "Just as I am, without one plea" was sung, and after the closing prayer the hymn beginning "Abide with me; fast falls the eventude." The body was then taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment. The members of the family remained in the parlor up stairs during the exercises. They were Mrs. Bates, her daughters, Mrs. George Peil and Mrs. Thomas Baldwin, with their husbands, Miss Ada Bates, and two sons, Charles and Martin. Three brothers and a sister of Mr. Bates were also present—John, Charles and Francis—and Miss Anna Bates. Among the prominent persons at the funeral from this city were George S. Coe, president of the American Exchange National Bank; Frederick S. Winston, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; H. F. Spaulding, president of the Central Trust Company; William E. Dodge, Jr., Robert Dunlap, Josiah M. Fiske, George Bins, J. I. Waring, Percy R. Pyne, Charles H. Coffin, Dr. G. S. Winston, H. M. Dewees, W. W. Appleton, Charles Pell, E. Dwight, Jr., E. H. Kenney, N. F. Monjo, F. Stallknecht, Editor of The Trade Review; Charles G. Landon, Samuel Shethar, A. T. Finn, a former partner of Mr. Bates; F. H. Cossitt, Mr. Hoiden, J. W. Husted, H. W. Smith, R. A. McCurdy, H. C. Von Post, William Henry Gunther, H. M. More, E. Tweedy, S. R. Hawley, K. S. Roberts, Charles H. Jenney, E. A. Nichols, H. M. Silverman, E. W. Vandenhoff, M. M. Backus, J. A. Dermedy, G. H. Gunther, B. Rossak, J. A. Ruszits, A. T. Nichols, Benjamin J. Brown, N. Espinger, J. R. Rockwell. T. B. Täylor, of Boston; A. J. Crofut and J. H. Knapp, of Norwalk, Conn.; Charles Babcock, Mr. Randolph, and many other persons from Riverdale were also present. man.
The Rev. Dr. Wildes, rector of Christ Protestant

INDIGO IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM .- A specimer of a renal calculus containing indigo has been exhibite before one of the London medical societies, accompanie with the statement that indigo, as well as a substance yielding indigo bine under certain reagents, was some times met with in normal prine; it had never before bee met with fu the form of a calculus. This remarkable specimen consisted of a black mass of the size of a half walnut lodged in the pelvis of one of the kidneys. When heated on platinum foil, it gave off a peculic smoke, which had a sooty character, after incineration a small amount of a deposit of phosphate of line was left behind. With the microscope, bluish-black masses and crystals were visible, and after treatment with hydro-chloricacid, a black residue was obtained. On sublimation it yielded crystals in the form of six-sided tablets, jus-liko indigo. After trituration with strong sulphuricacid, it gave a blue fluid, which finally exhibited the well known spectroscopic characters of indigo.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. JANUARY 4, 1883. THE GENERAL LIST.

	Actual Sales.				Closing Eids.			1
Name.	O'pg.	H'g't	Low't	Final		Act-111/	Shares Sold.	1
**** * ** TT	407	491	48	484	213	4834	400	1
A. & T. H. prf.	79	79	70	90 .	78 4	79%	123	
A. & T. H. prf. B. Air L. pref. B. C. R. & N. Cedar Palls Cent. Pac	**				13	13	**	1
Cent. Pao	86%	874	86°s	874 162	87 % 75 68%	79	3,340	
Can. South	87	82	82	82	8019	79 68% 82 44	- 500	1
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Do. 2d p. ef Do. 1st pref	324	32 4	324	324	324 199	28 33 4		n
C. R. I, & P	12019	1265	12512	1261	126%	197 1361 ₂	850	e
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Do prof	131%	1364	1484	150	136	1364	EGG	t
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Cent. Pao St. L. & N. D. 28. L. & N. D. 29. S. L. & N. D. 20. C. & I. 20. C. &	**	**			49 4	45		e
Du. & S. C		. 22			87	28 89		ti sp
Do. ex div	128%	1273	128%	1274	127%	1277 ₈	33,933 435	0
D. & H. Canal	43	108% 4419 1018	108%	108%	108% 43%	109 44 104	25,125 600	0
D. & Rio G E. T. Va. & G Do. pref Ev. & T. H Ft. W. & Denv	184	184	18	101 ₈	1719	18	400	P
Ft. W. & Denv Houst & Tex.	30	30%	30 75	80°4	80% 73	30 %	200 100	\$
H. & St. Jo	rio l	75	74	78	44	79 50	50	e
H. & St. J. pref Green Bay Ill. Cent I. B. & W	1402	1435	1427	1435	143%	144	10.000	t
I. B. & W	34	34	33	834	334	144 34 18	600	
La & Mo River Long Island. L. E. & W. Louis & Nash. L. N. A. & C. Lake Shore. Manhattan.Com	811	31 %	sii	313	31	314	800	t
loms & Nash.	530	644	65	54 % 60	64	67	7,106	
Lake Shore	1123	1144	1124	113%	113%	114	12,480	J
ManhattanCom Manhattan Man. Rv. prf. Man. Reach M. & C. 1st pf. M. & C. 2d prf. Met. Rv Mich. Con							2	
Man. Beach		**		**	10	18	::	E
M & C 2d prf	**	47.		601	81 083	10 84 987	4,500	E
Met. Ry Mich. Con. M. & St. L. M. & St. L. prf. Mob. & Ohio. M. K. & T. Mob. & Pac. Morris & Es. Mem. & Char. M. L. S. & W., Doprof. N. Y. C. & St. L.	283	29	97% 28%	984 284 63	284 623	98% 29 65	450	F
M. & St. L. prf. Mob. & Ohio	18	19	18				8,175	i
Mo. & Pac	102	102	1017	102%	334 1024 122 48 18	103	4,800	E
Mem. & Char.	48	48	48	48	48	50	300	E
Do pref	4×	163	47%	15%	10%	151	400	
Do. pref	33	594	33 57	50%	34 % 58 %	35	1,730 4,465 2,100	n
M. L. S. & W., Do pref. N. V. C. & St. L. Do pref. N. C. & St. L. N. J. Cent. N. Y. C. & H. N. Y. Elev. N. Y. & N. E. N. Y. E. & W. Do pref. Nor. Pae. Do pref. Do yref. V. Y. O. & W. Nor. & W.	1267	128	697 ₄ 1263 ₄	70% 128	7619 1270 96	70a4 128	3,360	11
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CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS. Bostos, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1882.

CLOSING PRICESOF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & Co., 17 Wall-st.,

The Bureau of Statistics has published its report of the imports and exports of the whole United States for the month of November, 1882. The returns make a very gratifying exhibit as compared with preceding months of 1882 and with November, 1881; but compared with 1879 1880, the business of which years made this country an importer of gold, the result is not satisfactory. While the merchandise exports of the month of 1882 were \$10,903.583 greater than in November, 1881, they were \$2,033,046 smaller than in November, 1880.; and while the merchandise imports of November, 1882, were \$1,501,920 smaller than for the month of 1881, they were \$8,047,060 greater than for the month of 1880. Hence the excess of exports of merchandise for November in the three years was as follows: In 1880

\$35,899,226; in 1881, \$13,413,717; in 1882, \$25,819,180. The following table shows the total movements of merchandise and specie for the month of November for three years:

MERCHANDISE.

Month of November 1880. 1881. 1882. 25,40715. \$33,008.120 \$70.071.491 \$30,975.074 imports. 47,108,894 56,657,774 55,155,854 SPECIE. \$1,226,908 \$1,295,307 10,601,773 3,714,354 mports in excess \$9,374,865 \$2,419,047 \$2,890,594 How little a way the movement of November, 882, goes toward the establishment of an equibrium in our international commerce is shown by comparison of the total movements for eleven nths of the last three years. In 1880 the merhandise exports of eleven months exceeded the im-orts \$141,361,719, and the specie imports exceeded exports \$53,465,668, leaving an apparent alance to this country's credit of \$87,896,051. or the eleven months of 1881 the merchandise xports exceeded the imports \$143,156,639, and specie imports exceeded the exports 47,211,166, leaving an apparent balance in favor f exports of \$96,404,473. For the eleven menths f 1882 the merchandise imports exceeded the exorts \$18,289,205 (a difference from 1881 of-161,904,844), and the exports of specie exceeded the nports \$34,817,589, leaving a balance in favor of xports \$26,328,384, or \$70,176,089 less than e balance for the eleven months of 1881.

The following table shows the total movement of nerchandise and specie for eleven morths of

bree years: an, 1 to Nov. 30 1880. 1881. 1882. xports. \$700,703,208 \$750,487,485 \$675,021,019 mports. 649,481,491 612,871,846 693,310,224 Xcess of exports over imports . \$141,361,719 \$143,615,639 ... xccssofunports over exports. SPECIE. xports....... \$14,023,352 \$18,306,432 mports....... 67,489,030 65,514,598 xcess of imports states The stock speculation to-day was subjected to

umerous rumors. The business (337,254 shares) as 31,000 shares less than the quantity recorded r yesterday's transactions. Nevertheless, a further odly advance in prices was recorded for the gencal list of stocks. Of fluctuations there were more nan the usual number; that was because in the tervals of manipulation prices quickly sagged off, ut as quickly responded to the machinations of the arge operators who are making the present move-cent. The whole situation to-night may be told in few words: the market is purely local; the trad-ng short interest is well closed out; a large mafocks; there is no outside support to the narket, and few, if any, of the dealers xpect or ask for more than prices which will 'let them out" without loss. Not for years has he stock market been more of a "dog cat dog" shock its form of the stock market been more of a "dog cat dog". arket than it is now. Occasionally some lots of ock which have been carried for a long time me upon the market, but generally the public ares little, from a speculative point, whether or of the rumors are true that negotiations for the actical consolidation of the Westera Union and futual Union Telegraph Companies are as good as completed, or that the Lake Shore Company has

town and Ogdenburg new 5s were 1½ lower at 73½, and Chesapeake and Ohio firsts, series B, declined ½ to 89¾. Canada Southern firsts were easier at 957s, but New-York, Chicago and St. Louis firsts rose 1 per cent to 97. Richmond and Danville debentures were 15g lower at 601g@601g. and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia incomes

St. Louis firsts rose 1 per cent to 97. Richmond and Danville debentures were 1% lower at 601s@6012, and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia incomes were up 1 per cent at 407s. St. Paul consels were strong at 125. Denver and Rio Grande firsts sold at 107@107%, and consols at 89. Texas and Pacific firsts, Rio Grande division, were active up to 84%, and New-Orleans and Pacific firsts after an advance of 14 to 87 finally closed at 86%. Northern Pacific firsts were easier at 102.

The Sub-Treasury to-day lost \$217.953 on balance, made up by a coin loss of \$273,639, less a currency grin of \$55,686. The day's transactions covered: Receipts, \$1,550,999; payments, \$1,768,953; currency balance, \$5,078,991; coin balance, \$112,009,273. Including to-day's (\$53,300), the total redeemption at the Sab-Treasury of bond of the 117th and succeeding calls amounts to \$39,688,980. A Washington dispatch says that to-day the Treasury balances are down to \$112,000,600; that simply confirms the correctness of the method employed in the analysis of the Treasurer's statement published in to-day's Worked closer than it did yesterday; the range for call loans was 41966, with final business at sharp 5 per cent. The domestic exchanges on New-York at the places named are quoted as follows: Savannah and Charleston, each 4 discount to par; New-Orleans. \$2 to \$1.75 discount for commercial and par for bank; St. Louis, 75 cents discount: Cheazo, 25 cents premium.

The Clearing-House statement to-day is as follows: Exchanges, \$143,463,611; balances, \$6,617,017.

The United States Treasurer at Washington to-day received \$283,000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were \$1,161,901, and the internal revenue receipts \$299,438.

Th

don Stock Exchange British cousols were higher at 101 3-16 for money and 1012 for account. United States bonds, according to the cable reports, were very irregular. 3128 were down 52 at 10425 (f), 4s were up 12 at 123, and 412s were up 13 at 1163. American rallways were all higher and the quotations clearly indicated manipulating orders from this side of the water. Bar silver was 1-16d, higher at 5014d, per cunce. At Paris French 3 per cents rose to 79.40 france. Messas Fisk & Hatch in a cand published elsewhere make some valuable suggestions relative to investments in Government bonds.

The trustees of the Seamen's Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on sums of \$1,000 and under, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on sums of \$1,000 and at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on sums of \$2,000, and at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on sums exceeding \$3,000, payable on and after 15th instant.

The receipts of flour and grain at the principal Atlantic ports this 4th day of January were:

New-York. Bait. Palla. Boston, 17,564 2,791 Flour, bbls....... 17,564 2,791 Boston,

Total bush...... 285,756 120,231 29,300
The following were the receipts and shipments at and from Chicago and Milwaukee to-day: Receipts. Flour, bble Wheat, bush ... 69,463 Corn. busn ... 265,515 Oats, busn ... 110,916 Rye, busn ... 16,379 Bariey, bush ... 65,519 28,475 2,880 6,400 1,809 18,752 14,562 159,337 71,733 4,835 28,438 Total bush.... 528,792 58,307 278,895

57.928 31,300 75,927 31.000 800 17,000 578

LONDON. Jan. 4.—12:30 n. m.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees certificates. 49%: Eric. 40%; do. aecond Consols, 109; New-York Central, 1294; Hilmols Central, 147%; Pennsylvania Central, 60%; Reading, 27%; New-York, Ontario and Western, 27; Milwaukee and St. Paul common, 109. EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS. common, 106.

LONDOX, Jan. 4—1:30 n. m—Paris advices quote three per cent rentes at 70 franca 42½ centimes for the account.

LONDOX, Jan. 4.—3:50 n. m—The proportion of the Banx of Engiand reserve to liability which last week was 35½, bet cent. is now 25½ bet cent. The bullion in the Banx of England has decreased £41,500 during the past week.

LONDOX, Jan. 4—4:00 p.m.—Bar Suveris quoted at 50½d. per ounce.

LONDON, Jan. 4—4:00 p.m.—Baf suveris quoted at 50 dd.
LONDON, Jan. 4—4:00 p.m.—Consols, 1013 for money, and
1018 for the account, U S four per cent bonds, 123; Atlantic
and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates, 49;
Eris, 414; New Yort Central, 131 b; Illinos Central, 147 3;
Pennsylvania Central, 617; Reading, 277.
LONDON, Jan. 4—400 p. m.—The amount or builton gone
into the Bank of England on balance to-day is 46,000
LONDON, Jan. 4—40 p. m.—Parts advices quote three per
cent rentes at 70 frances 40 centimes for the accountPARIS, Jan. 4—The weekly statement of the Rank of
France shows a decrease of 9,575,000 france gold, and
8,500,000 france silver.

THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE. Per North River, Vessels and Railroads. NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1983,

GENERAL MARKET REPORT. NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1883.

not the rumor sar true that negotiations of the practical consolidation of the Wesdera Union and Mutaul Union Telegraph Companies are as good, as completed, or that the Lake Shore Company has made or contemplates an increase of its debt of \$6,000,000 to pay for a controlling interest in the "Nickel Plate" road. In the last few minutes of business yesterday's tactics were repeated, and the urgency to purchase stocks was so great that prices rose 1/26 per cent, and the market closed exerted. Government bonds were foull but strong. Bliss were advanced ½ for the 3s, ½ for the 4s, and ½ for (in e. 4/2s. Annexed are closing quotations in the control of the control

BEERBOHM'S LONDON CABLEGRAM OF THE 4TH INST. REPORTS QUANTITY OF GRAIN ON PASSAGE AS FOL-Total qrs. 2,915,000 Equal bush. 23,300,000 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS WEEK. Wheat.